

THE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

NEW YORK

INCORPORATED 1897

Crowds outside of Cooper Union waiting for doors to open
for a People's Institute meeting

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

"One of the valuable lessons of my life was the privilege of speaking in Cooper Union in New York. The audience in Cooper Union is made up of every kind of man and woman, from the poor devil who simply comes in to keep warm up to the man who has come in to take a serious part in the discussion of the evening.

"In the questions that are asked there after the speech is over, the most penetrating questions that I have ever had addressed to me came from some of the men who were the least well-dressed in the audience, the plain fellows, the fellows whose muscle was daily up against the whole struggle of life. They asked questions which went to the heart of the business and put me to my mettle to answer them. I felt as if those questions came as a voice out of life itself, not a voice out of any school less severe than the severe school of experience."

—*President Woodrow Wilson in the New Freedom.*

THE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

CHARLES SPRAGUE-SMITH, Founder

70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

TELEPHONES, CHELSEA } ⁴⁵¹⁶
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A PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE AUDIENCE IN COOPER UNION

THE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE was founded in 1897 to "promote the solution of present social problems by furnishing systematic education in practical social sciences and affording opportunities for interchange of thought between persons of different interests and occupations; conducted and expanded as instruments of orderly democratic progress and a home for the higher life of the people." It seeks to increase the opportunities for wholesome enjoyment and social life among the people. All of the varied activities of the Institute have in view one or another of these aims.

The People's Institute as conceived in the mind of its founder, Charles Sprague-Smith, continues the work which he left and follows out the logical lines of development which he began. Charles Sprague-Smith believed that freedom of discussion and contact of persons of divergent interests would aid in the solution of many social problems. He believed that the great city of New York should have an open platform for discussion in which progressive, ethical, political and social views can be voiced. He believed that unorganized New York should have a forum for the expression of its views and the letting in of the light on questions of great public importance.

The People's Institute became roused to the leisure-time problem, and to the relations between recreation and crime, and to the needs of the immigrant, through direct contact at Cooper Union and in the scores of civic education centers which have been maintained by the Institute in the congested quarters of New York.

The People's Institute continues as an agency primarily working for civic education and for bettering the human lot of the New York millions.

The People's Institute was the pioneering New York agency in advocating and organizing the wider use of school buildings on a democratic and self-supporting basis. Two experimental centers are now supervised by the Institute—School 63 and School 17, in Manhattan.

The Institute founded and now administers the People's Music League, which carries the best music to hundreds of audiences in school auditoriums and encourages the formation of social center groups in many neighborhoods.

The Institute may be said to have discovered the dangers and possibilities for good of motion pictures. It organized and now administers the National Board of Censorship of Motion Pictures, which regulates the programs of 16,000 picture theaters throughout America.

The People's Forum and People's Church, maintained in Cooper Union by the People's Institute, have given a voice to the people of New York for sixteen years. These meetings have served as an inspiration for free and fundamental discussion and a model for People's Forums in many parts of the country.

To promote the intelligent growth of democracy and the redemption of the people's leisure hours is the aim of the People's Institute.

A full report of the several departments follows.

The People's Forum

THE Tuesday and Friday evening forum and lecture work of the People's Institute in the great auditorium of Cooper Union was during the past season again devoted to the consideration and frank thrashing out of some of the vital questions of the present day. These included problems of local importance, under the general head of "For a Better New York," as well as subjects of national and even world-wide significance in the series, "Problems of Today." The season was notable for an unusually large number of conferences and symposia. These were participated in by the leading men and women in the various fields under consideration, and aroused enthusiastic interest and live questioning and discussion on the part of the audience.

The group, "For a Better New York," included such subjects as "The People at Play," in which the speakers were Ernest K. Coulter, Mrs. Charles Israels, Dr. Edward Stitt, Burdette Lewis, John Collier and Mrs. Grace Isabel Colbron; "The City's Food and Municipal Markets"; "Pure Food and the Protection of the Consumer"; "The Planning and Building Needs of the City," etc.

The addresses and conferences under "Problems of To-day" covered a number of the momentous issues the United States and other countries are now facing. Among them were conferences on "The Out-of-Work Problem," "Halving the Tax Rate on Buildings," "Crimes, Criminals and Prisons," "Widows' Pensions," "Sex Hygiene," "Vocational Guidance" and three conferences on Labor, taking up respectively "The Condition and Progress of Labor," "An Immediate Labor Program" and "The Woman Worker." Such questions as "The Burden of Monopoly," "The Political Crisis in England," "The Invisible Government at Washington" and "Government by Judges" were treated in individual lectures.

Two Feminist Mass Meetings were held and one emergency mass meeting to protest against certain rulings of the Board of Education which threatened to block the progress of the Social Center Movement—a movement for the wider use of the school plant which the Institute has been vigorously promoting for the last three years.

During the Christmas holidays the Marshall Darrach Shakespearian readings, the delight of the Cooper Union audience, again took the place of the regular lectures and discussions, as has been the custom at the Institute for many years.

The Forum work for the season was rounded out by three symposia:—"Art in America," "The American Drama" and "The Press," enlisting such speakers as Hutchins Hapgood, Gutzon Borglum, Mrs. Edith Ellis Furness, Will Irwin and Oswald Villard.

The People's Church

THE People's Church meets in the great hall of Cooper Union on Sunday evening. It attracts great crowds, which often test the capacity of the hall. The best speakers in the country, both lay and clerical, and of all denominations, come to address these meetings. The lecture series for 1913-1914 was entitled "Great Libertarians" and was dedicated to those pioneers whose work toward reform and emancipation of human thought has indelibly marked the progress of civilization. The list included such names as Roger Williams, Thomas Jefferson, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Frederick Nietzsche, Wendell Phillips, Walt Whitman, George Bernard Shaw, Karl Marx, Henry George, Leo Tolstoi, William Lloyd Garrison, Cavour, Abraham Lincoln, Susan B. Anthony, William Morris and Victor Hugo. Free forums in connection with churches of Protestant denominations in a number of cities have been advised and helped from this headquarters.

Under the direction of Mr. Walter Bogert the best musical talent in the city appeared upon the platform of the People's Church, and during the past season six concerts of a high order of excellence were given.

In connection with its Cooper Union activities the People's Institute wishes to acknowledge a generous contribution of over \$800 from Mr. Clarkson Cowl for the installation of a system of indirect lighting, which will greatly enhance the beauty of the historic meeting-place and add materially to the comfort of both audience and speakers.

Another gift for which the Institute is deeply grateful is the velour hangings which John Wanamaker has put up across the back of the platform. These will improve the acoustics of the hall as well as its appearance.

FREDERIC C. HOWE,

Director.



People's Church

The National Board of Censorship of Motion Pictures

CAN you imagine the sum total of service performed by 135 skilled volunteers through summer's heat and winter's snow? Can you picture film enough reviewed by them in twelve months to tie a broad sash around the middle of the world? Can you get in your mind's eye six million people in this broad country looking at the films passed by the National Board every day? You can't. It's an impossibility.

Let us tell you how the Board acts. Five volunteer members gather from the four corners of New York and are shot up in the elevator to a poorly ventilated projection room in the office of a motion picture manufacturer. A secretary of the National Board announces that the subjects for review will take from 10 o'clock to half past 12. Say three of these film stories pass before them without change. The fourth they discuss and decide to eliminate a scene which suggests a method of committing crime. In the midst of these harmless reels is a four-reel subject dealing with the adventures of E. W. Hornung's "Raffles." The story may be fine in print but it arouses unfavorable comment among the five volunteers, so they condemn it. Please multiply this by twenty meetings for a week's work.

The manufacturer uses his right of appeal and has the picture exhibited on another date before the General Committee. These busy men and women come together ten strong. They have dropped their work in the offices and homes of the city to give their best judgment to the picture before them as a public service. After they have seen it and discussed its effects at length, both with the manufacturer and various members, they finally condemn it as carrying a theme, as well as incidents, which are dangerous.

In the case of certain types of film expert advice is sought from outside the Board.

The first of the so-called White Slave pictures to be brought to its attention was "Traffic in Souls." This picture presented new problems in censorship. It was itself problematical, since there could be no certainty as to how the public would react after seeing such a picture, and since the question existed whether or not such a subject as White Slavery could be treated legitimately in the screen drama.

The picture was, therefore, taken before the General Committee and a number of experts in public welfare, artistic and social matters was called into consultation. The picture was passed subject to certain changes and modifications. In this way, the manufacturer was enabled to put a picture, the success of which had been somewhat dubious, before the public with such a presentation as to practically insure its



A strip of microscopic film showing the development of the larva

reception among broad-minded audiences, thereby profiting commercially where otherwise he might have faced serious financial loss, as the picture was a costly one to make; conversely, the public was given a high-grade picture capable of real moral teaching and dramatic entertainment, yet stripped of all questionable features, such as suggestiveness and allurements, that such a subject might carry with it.

The work usually ends here. The manufacturers respect the judgments of the members. Last year they withdrew 53 such pictures and made eliminations in 401.

Any picture, reviewed with about 150 others, is listed on the bulletin of the Board and sent weekly to 400 correspondents and representatives from Bangor to Los Angeles. One particular manufacturer, however, was new. He thought he could make money by putting his picture out in spite of the Board. An active volunteer commission in Omaha saw it on the first day it was released there. They ordered it stopped and telegraphed to the National Board. The manufacturer of "Raffles" soon learned that trouble is heaped on trouble and loss on loss. You see, public opinion backed up the decision of the Board, and public opinion has a thousand mayors and police authorities to support it. This process goes on week after week with a yearly output of about 7,000 film subjects and covers 95 per cent. of the films shown in the 17,000 motion-picture houses of the country.

And now for that other 5 per cent. In Dallas, Texas, the volunteer censor board, working in co-operation with the National Board, detects an objectionable film which has made unauthorized use of the caption, "Passed by The National Board of Censorship." An innocent telegram flashes across the country and within a day the manufacturer of that particular film is making frantic efforts to stop the circulation of this picture and to have it submitted, as he should originally have done, to the Board.

Other such unprincipled producers have found that the Board can bite hard in New York City through an arrangement with the Commissioner of Licenses. New York has ceased to be the Happy Hunting Ground for manufacturers with objectionable pictures. Slowly, the number of such films is being reduced. City after city is being closed to them. Co-operative volunteer committees are being formed and officials found to enforce decisions and limit the circulation of undesirable pictures.

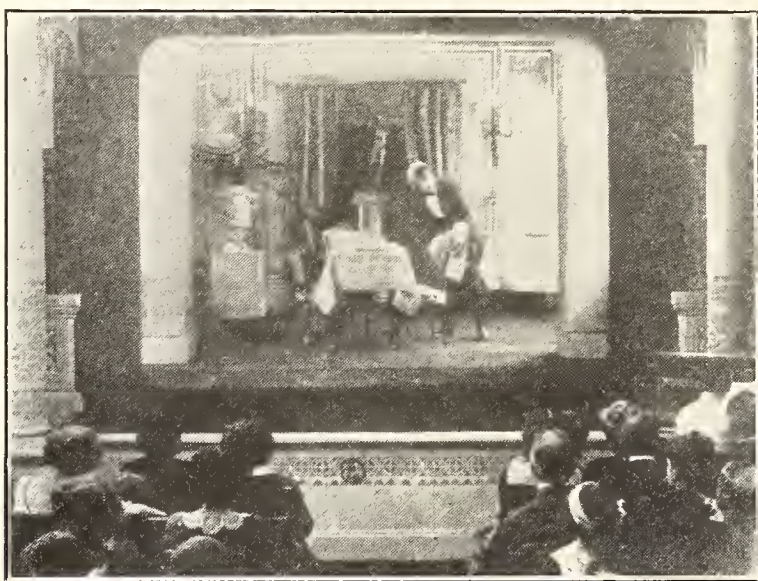


The Silent Plea, by Vitagraph Co.
A strong propagandist picture advocating widow's pensions

The vast majority of the manufacturers desire their pictures criticised, for they realize that any considerable per cent. of bad pictures will ruin a legitimate business. They wish the decisions passed by those who are fair, disinterested and just and are willing to support such work financially when it is performed in a constructive spirit and at a time when money can be saved.

This national work is complex. It reaches down into the smallest town and up to the Nation's Capitol. During the year, the Board has found it necessary to assert at Washington, as well as elsewhere, that justice can be accomplished more fairly by the democratic work of volunteers than by legalized censorship through its agents.

And what shall we say of the activities of the Board in encouraging the educational use of films? As long as schools, churches, libraries and Y. M. C. A.'s make only an occasional use of pictures the film distributors will remain indifferent. Articles and letters presenting the facts help some,



Motion Picture Theatre

but they do not solve a difficult national problem. The Board has been unceasing in rendering service to individuals and organizations desiring high-grade films. It remains for the public who wish to see them to become enlightened and active.

To recapitulate, the National Board, with its 105 members and its General Committee of 33 members, and with a budget of \$15,000, has fairly criticised 7,576 reels of motion-picture film. From January to September, it has viewed over 6,500 reels and sees a corresponding increase for its work for the whole year. It has formulated standards of judgment; has organized co-operating committees throughout the country; has made itself heard in opposition to legal censorship and has continued to hold the respect of the public in this most complicated field of public morals.

WILLIAM D. McGUIRE.
ORRIN G. COCKS.



The Social Center Bureau



A People's Clubhouse

s Institute social center in a Public School building

THE Social Center Bureau was founded by the People's Institute to promote the wider use of the school buildings in and around New York. Already its advice and guidance have been sought by groups in other cities all over the country, who are convinced of the value and practicability of the Social Center idea. The reports and pamphlets of the Bureau have a wide circulation.

Under the auspices of the Social Center Bureau the Social Center at Public School 63 on East Fourth Street has had another year of active development, and in the Fall of 1913 a new center was started in Public School 17 on West Forty-seventh Street. The original plan of organizing the neighborhood to manage the activities of the center was carried out in P. S. 63, and the same plan is being followed in No. 17. The Social Center Bureau enjoyed the co-operation of the Board of Education in both centers. The lighting of the courtyards of P. S. 17 for evening dances was the direct result of a very active interest in the work on the part of one of the Commissioners.

Activities at P. S. 63.

P. S. 63 has been kept open for 49 weeks during the past year. For about half of this time the local association, called the Social and Recreation Center Association of P. S. 63, cared for the expense of supervision and maintaining activities.

During the year there has been an average of 40 clubs meeting in the building every week. The local Association, with the co-operation of the People's Institute, was able to keep the building open during the entire period from May 9 to October 15, thus housing these clubs, which would otherwise have been without a meeting-place during the summer. All schools, except social centers, are closed for at least three months in the summer. The clubs have representation in the local Association or central governing body.

The People's Forum was again carried on in the auditorium of the school building once a week. Here the various trade unions of the neighborhood, especially the Cloakmakers, met and held public discussions on the differences between employers and employees. From among the members of this Union was developed the Cloakmakers' Symphony Orchestra, an organization of about 40 pieces.

Moving Pictures. The Social and Recreation Center Association of P. S. 63 conducted educational motion pictures one afternoon and one evening a week in connection with the courses in the public schools in the neighborhood, the teachers in the schools determining the pictures to be used. The evening motion picture shows were self-supporting.

Music. The Beethoven Musical Society continued its rehearsals throughout the year and gave a series of six free concerts in the auditorium of the school building. These concerts were always given to crowded houses. This orchestra also gave free concerts during the year at the Montefiore Home, Ellis Island, St. Gabriel's Park and many other centers. During the summer the Paola Zion Singing Society, with a membership of 180, met in the school building for rehearsals. There is also a mandolin club of 40 pieces.

Dancing. The local Association conducted three dances a week throughout the summer. These were attended by an average of 1,800 people a week.

Street Cleaning Committee. The local Association organized a Street Cleaning Committee of five, which is co-operating with the Street Cleaning Department to keep the streets of fifteen blocks in the neighborhood of the center in better condition. The Street Cleaning Commissioner has heartily welcomed the co-operation of this committee, and it is expected that its influence for cleaner streets in that section will be marked.

Information Bureau. An information bureau has been founded in connection with the center in charge of ten members of the local Association. The work of the bureau is to furnish information to people of the neighborhood as to how to secure citizenship; how to arrange for Civil Service examinations, etc.; also to look after cases of relief and get in touch with existing institutions for that purpose. Another aim of the bureau is to secure employment for those out of work in the neighborhood. Files are kept with reports of the Federal and State Governments on all subjects in which the people will be interested.

Activities at P. S. 17.

With the co-operation of a large local committee the Social Center Bureau established a social center at P. S. 17 in April, 1914. The popular demand for a meeting-place in this neighborhood has made the social center here a remarkable success. Clubs of the neighborhood have been housed in the building during the winter and summer. One club has developed into a band of twenty pieces and is rapidly growing. This particular group of boys has realized how valuable they can be in managing the social center. Whereas be-



Social Center Athletics. A Substitute for the Street



Dancing in a Public School Playground

fore they gave trouble to the local committee they are now volunteering their services in all its activities. Last summer this club raised \$300 to pay for their instruments, music and equipment. They plan to be able to pay half their instructor's salary for the coming year. A group of young men who have gone this far in maintaining their own band is certainly deserving of support. The

People's Music League of the People's Institute is co-operating with the Social Center Bureau in maintaining this band.

Motion pictures for children were held in this school also and received the hearty co-operation and endorsement of the principal. The pictures were so arranged as to correlate with the work in geography, history and English given in the day school. An evening motion-picture show has also been conducted in the center, and it is gratifying to know that the local committee has been able to pay for all the expenses of this entertainment except janitorial services and light.

During the summer the local committee, with the assistance of one paid worker from the Board of Education, has conducted two public dances a week. The average attendance at each of these dances has been 750 people. The highest attendance was 1,100. These dances were held in the evening in the lighted courtyard and were continued until the middle of October. Many of the older people of the neighborhood came in to listen to the orchestra and enjoy a social evening. Since the management of these dances was in the hands of the local people, supervision was not a problem.

Play Streets.

The Social Center Bureau has been co-operating with the Department of Police in closing certain streets to traffic for children to play on. At the present time three streets are operated by the People's Institute in the Greenwich section, also one on East Fourth Street, between First Avenue and Avenue A, and one on West Forty-seventh Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues. Supervisors are in charge of these streets. Mothers may send their children to these streets and know they will be properly taken care of and can play in safety. The Social Center Bureau is very anxious that this experiment shall be a success, for if taken up and extended by the city it will be a partial answer at least to the problem presented by 600,000 children with no place to play.

On the play street in Forty-seventh Street there has been a daily attendance of at least 450 children. This has demonstrated the fact that the West Side particularly needs playgrounds. The local association of the Social Center at P. S. 17 has appointed a committee which will conduct public meetings this winter, at which the neighborhood will be given an opportunity to express itself on the desirability of a park.



National Hungarian Dance—Pageant of Nations.

Dancing.

Through the assistance of Mr. Jacob Wertheim a number of public schools in various parts of the city were opened last May for public dances. In all 112 such dances have been held. The dances held in Public Schools No. 101 and No. 65, Manhattan, and No. 4, Bronx, were the beginning of social centers in those schools. In each case an enthusiastic local committee has co-operated in carrying on the work in these schools and making it a success. About 6,000 people a week attended these dances.

The experiment was made to show that the dances, once started, could maintain themselves, if the city provided the janitor service and light. On the average nine dances have been held each week since May, and of these five have been self-supporting, except for general supervision, which was supplied by the People's Institute. It is planned to carry on these dances throughout the coming year.

Festival and Pageant of Nations.

New York, with its immense immigrant population, gave its first great pageant of folk art last June when the People's Institute, in co-operation with the Social Center at P. S. 63, organized a week's festival of national music and dancing. Each evening of that week a different national group—Irish, Slavic, Jewish, Bohemian, Italian—gave concerts of its own national music. The festivities culminated on Saturday in the Pageant of Nations, in which thirteen nationalities of the neighborhood about School 63 co-operated in depicting the history of the Coming of the Nations to New York. Each group presented the best from the folk art of its home land. In the finale of the Pageant, symbolizing the merging of all nations into American citizenship, 2,000 immigrants, in the costumes of their various countries, saluted the American flag and sang the new verse of "America," written by Percy Mackaye especially for the pageant.

During the preparation for the Pageant the importance of the public school to the immigrant was clearly revealed. School 63 is used entirely by immigrants or the children of immigrants. Indeed, at the concert given by the Beethoven Musical Society of P. S. 63 at Ellis Island, it was disclosed that every single member of the orchestra had passed through Ellis Island within seven years from the date of the concert. There are large settlements of Lithuanians, Poles, Hungarians, Italians and Jews around the school. These people were brought to the school building to see the entertainments of their own nationalities. Their national societies have always had the problem of finding a respectable meeting-place at small expense, and in the public school they have found such a place. Here they can hold their meetings unmolested and at very much less expense than they previously had to bear. The Festival Week brought great numbers of adult immigrants to the school. During the entire week at least 2,500 immigrants took part in the activities and over 22,000 people witnessed the festivities.

It has been suggested by some of the city officials that a similar festival be planned for the Fourth of July celebration of 1915, thus creating for the many thousands of immigrants in New York a national folk art holiday as well as the national American holiday.

The Festival Week closed with a Dance of All Nations, in which the various nationalities taking part in the pageant mingled together in their national costumes, dancing American dances.

CLINTON S. CHILDS.

LORNE W. BARCLAY.



Photo by International News Service

Parade of the Pageant of Nations

The City Where Crime Is Play

is the title of a report issued by the People's Institute in January, 1914, pointing out the adverse play conditions for the great masses of the city's adults and children, and suggesting the remedies. Juvenile crime is increasing more rapidly than adult crime, although it is true that delinquency among children is rather a statutory or legal fact than a spiritual fact. Child crime begins with the attempt to play on streets in violation of law, and in forbidden places under the conditions of trespassing. But this report shows that the crime of children, which begins as a purely legal fact, becomes, through normal evolution under street conditions, a moral evil and results in criminal types and criminal gangs.

But a cure lies near at hand for most of this juvenile crime, as well as for the dangers lurking in commercialized amusement, for saloon-organized politics, for the disintegration of the family in seeking its recreation. It is in the economic, social use of the school plant. "The City Where Crime Is Play" presents a program for such use.

JOHN COLLIER.

The People's Music League of the People's Institute

WHEN you say "New York" what comes first to mind?—towers, white and glistening; canyon-like streets, broad avenues, wealth, vast railway terminals, ocean steamers, miles upon miles of houses; or is your first thought better expressed by the word "People"—the people who work in the great gleaming towers—the people that hurry through the canyons or stroll upon the avenues—the people who throng the terminals—the people who live in the unending miles of houses—the five million—the people that make the city?

When you say "Music" what is the first picture that flashes upon the mind—the symphony orchestra, the Metropolitan, Carnegie Hall, the Military Band, the quartet, the piano, the violin, the latest show at the Knickerbocker, the organ in St. Patrick's, or that vast beautiful thing of which all of these are the expression or the perversion, the wonder that precedes the birth of ecstasy, the expression of race-consciousness, the one understandable voice that speaks for the nations, the universal language?

To the peoples of Europe music is a vital entity which, were it removed, would leave a void behind. There music means more than the sum of its various expressions. It is more than "entertainment."

Is it worth while to preserve and strengthen that heritage of music which the German, the Jew, the Italian, the Russian, the Lithuanian, the Hungarian, the Bohemian, and their kindred races have brought to our shores; or is it best to do as we have done in the past, provide the immigrant with a job, let him find a place to sleep, and encourage him to forget the past glory of his race in the saloon, the dance-hall and the motion-picture show?

The growing activity of the People's Music League has been one answer to this question. Between November and May of the season just passed 73 concerts of classical music drawn from all the great composers—Russian, German, Italian, French, Polish, etc.—have been given in the auditoriums of the public school buildings in Manhattan and the Bronx for the adult population of the neighborhoods surrounding them. We have chosen 16 buildings as musical centers and once each month throughout the winter there has been an evening of music in each building free for all those who would come and enjoy it with us.

At these concerts there appeared 169 soloists, 14 orchestras and 8 trios. They were attended, in the aggregate, by over 60,000 people (it may surprise many of you to know that many of the auditoriums in the New York school buildings seat over 1,200 people).

Does that mean anything to you?

Sixty thousand people have spent at least one evening with Beethoven, with Grieg, with Tschaiowsky, with Chopin, with Puccini, with Verdi, with Donizetti and all the other great magicians.

Perhaps the letter we wrote at the season's end to the leaders of the movement in the various communities and a few of their replies best tell our story for us.

MR. SIMON HIRSDANSKY,
Principal, P. S. 4, Bronx,
Fulton Ave. and 173rd St.

June 14, 1914.

Dear Mr. Hirsdanský:—The concert season of the People's Institute Music League is now over, and I am writing to get your frank opinion as to



Cloakmaker's Symphony Orchestra

has made at any time concerning the music and, in fact, what is your candid opinion of the usefulness of the concerts?

We make it a practice each year to review our work in the results of what it has accomplished. We invite criticism, for only by criticism can we advance. We wish to know our weaknesses in order that we may correct them. We also wish to know our strengths, if such exist. As you know, one of our chief motives is to make music a pervasive force in the community. Do you think we are supplying the kind of music which appeals to your people?

We are not fishing for compliments. What we want to know frankly is what has been the effect of the concerts in your school.

Yours sincerely,

LESTER F. SCOTT, *Secretary*.



A People's Institute Concert in a Public School Auditorium
by a People's Music League Orchestra

MR. LESTER F. SCOTT,
The People's Institute,
70 Fifth Ave., New York.

Dear Mr. Scott:—In answer to your letter of June 14th I wish to be just as frank as you have requested. All the concerts have been enjoyed and well attended. The last one held here was the on which best met the needs and caught the enthusiasm of our people. Mme. ——— sang some Russian songs in her own splendid way. The response was immediate and inspiring. The tired faces of the men and women relaxed into smiles of real enjoyment. I would suggest that next year more of this type music be given here, together with instrumental selections from the classics, such as Mr. and Mrs. ——— gave. Their selections were enjoyed and appreciated.

I feel these concerts have done much to increase the interest of the parents in the school. They clearly show that they feel the school is theirs as well as the children's.

Again, they have served a strong social purpose, as I know that parents invited their friends from a distance to spend an evening at the concert.

May I again say that the appeal of Mme. ——— was unmistakable and that this is the kind of music that we need.

Thanking you for this opportunity to express my appreciation, I am,

Very truly yours,

(Signed) SIMON HIRSDANSKY, *Principal*.

P. S. 7, Man., May 21, 1914.

MR. LESTER F. SCOTT,
Secretary, People's Institute,
50 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

My Dear Mr. Scott:—The last concert of the season was a great success. The music was beautiful, the audience large and enthusiastic.

In closing the work for the season, I want to thank you, the musicians, and the People's Institute for the generosity which has made these concerts possible. As I told you when we first met, the problem of a Parents' Association was one I had been unable to solve. The solution has come through your help.

The parents have responded cordially to our plans and are getting acquainted with the teachers and each other, and have expressed a desire to work for the interest of the children under our guidance.

The difference in spirit of the audience last night from the one of a year ago was very noticeable. The doubt and suspicion of ignorance has given way to confidence and friendliness.

If I can do anything at any time to help you in this good work count me in.

Yours truly,

(Signed) MARIETTA J. TIBBITS,
Principal.

And here is an excerpt from the school paper published by the students of P. S. 45, Bronx:

"CONCERTS AT THE SCHOOL."

"When our school was in process of organization there existed two communities. One was the school itself and the other the surrounding



mony Band Organized by the People's Music League

neighborhood. The feeling which the presence of the school and its teachers evoked from the neighborhood was akin to antagonism.

"Through co-operation with the People's Institute a number of concerts were arranged, every one of which has proved a great success. After the first concert the people of the neighborhood, not to be outdone, arranged for a musicale to be held in the school. All the talent was furnished by the people in the vicinity. This incident demonstrated the fact that the school and the neighborhood were coming together.

"The character of the music was essentially classical, and the reception accorded the artists caused them to appreciate the fact that they had not made a mistake in keeping the standard high.

"Selections from Chopin, Wagner, Mascagni, Liszt, Beethoven and Verdi were all received with wild applause, and the wrapt attention with which the audience listened to the numbers was a compliment, not only to the artists but also to the intelligence of the listeners themselves. At these concerts the beautiful auditorium of the school was filled to its utmost capacity, and on several occasions it was necessary to turn people away.

"The success of the concerts was complete and the idea of being invited to a school in order to hear the best music was so novel that the people became interested and wanted to know more about the inside workings of the school system.

"By this means the barrier between the school and the neighborhood was broken down to such an extent that at the present time it is visible only in exceptional cases."

All local arrangements for these concerts have been in the hands of Parents' Associations, Neighborhood Associations, Social Centers Associations, Alumnae Associations, or other neighborhood groups. Through the strengthening of these various groups through their activities in connection with the concerts we have helped to build up in all of these school buildings the social center movement, which looks towards the use of all of the school buildings in New York City, situated as they are in heart of congested neighborhoods, for community gathering-places.

It would have been impossible to have carried on these concerts without stimulating the desire for creation in the minds of the listeners. The definite result of this has been the formation of the Cloakmakers' Symphony Orchestra (all of the members of which originally belonged to the Cloakmakers' Union but which has now far outgrown this unnatural limit), the Bronx Orchestra, with headquarters in the Bronx Evening High School for Women, both of which are under the direction of Mr. Henry Lefkowitz of the Beethoven Symphony Society, and the Harmony Band with its home in Public School 17 on 48th St., near 8th Ave.; beside the stimulus imparted to many school orchestras already formed or in process of formation.

Our concerts have afforded an opportunity for young artists who were recommended by musicians of unquestioned standing, and who previous to their appearance were heard by our Program Committee, to appear repeatedly before audiences numbering over one thousand.

In answer to a demand for the kind of band concerts one hears in the parks of Vienna, of Berlin, and of the Italian cities, the League brought to New York the famous Ellery Band whose repertoire is essentially classic including Puccini, Liszt, Tschaikowsky. These concerts were given in the

splendid auditoriums of the high school buildings. There were forty-six of them, and their series ended with a week in Carnegie Hall. A small admission fee was charged.

It is impossible to define a purpose without suggesting a limit. This we refuse to do. It is difficult to describe accomplishment, but these things we have done.

¶ We have stimulated musical knowledge and appreciation in over 60,000 people.

¶ We have afforded young and talented artists an opportunity to appear before our audiences.

¶ We have opened the auditoriums in the school buildings and brought the adults of the community to the schools.

¶ We have organized and maintained two orchestras and one band beside assisting materially many young and enthusiastic neighborhood musical organizations.

¶ We are creating a great audience for future popular opera and symphony concerts.

¶ We have proved that ragtime is not the measure of musical appreciation in New York City.

¶ And we are contributing in an increasing measure to the sum total of human happiness in this great city in which we live.

For the PEOPLE'S MUSIC LEAGUE OF THE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE,

(Signed) LESTER F. SCOTT, *Secretary*.



Doorway in Greenwich Village

Chelsea - Greenwich Activities

FOR a long time modern New York has been content to look upon the south-western section of lower New York, known picturesquely as Greenwich Village, as a whimsical remnant of old-time New York. Well-known writers more than once have flavored their stories with the quaint atmosphere of Greenwich Village; artists have painted its crooked, many-angled streets, its gabled roofs and prim Colonial, ivy-covered fronts. For many years it was the abode of fashionable folk. Thus Greenwich Village, nestling quiet, low and pleasantly unhurrying between the huge business sky-scrapers to the south and the towering heaps of brick and stone to the north, acquired a distinctive charm—an atmosphere.

But there has come a change. Influenced by the urge which impelled business and homes northward for the last ten years, Greenwich Village is slowly but surely being deserted by the old Colonial families—and by the better class commercial factors as well. Around Washington Square the Village still retains an atmosphere of exclusiveness. Further down a quasi-Bohemian element has crept in. But the greater areas, starting from the south, are being slowly converted to slum districts. The change has come about so slowly that it has been insidious. And with a start old lovers of Greenwich Village awakened to its transformation.

Greenwich Village, though it still retains its “quaint atmosphere” has taken on a new aspect—which is a problem as well. For when five thousand ill-nourished, under-clothed humans camp where only a hundred exclusives perhaps too well fed and clothed previously made their abode—there are things to reckon with.

The Chelsea-Greenwich Activities of the People's Institute has undertaken to do the reckoning.

The initial stroke of this new department took on the guise of a town-booming campaign. It was the aim of the Chelsea-Greenwich Activities to reinstate Greenwich Village as a high-class residential district as well as to improve the living conditions in the congested quarters. A survey and investigation of the public school, park, playground, recreation, free bath, transportation, pavement, lighting and market facilities, as well as a survey as to number and nativity of the population was made in co-operation with the Greenwich Village Improvement Society.

The investigation brought out the following facts, which were elaborated into an illustrated report, with recommendations, separate copies of which were sent to each member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

The total playground area from Fourteenth Street to Canal and from

Fifth Avenue and West Broadway to the North River would not furnish standing room for the children living within that area. There are only 16,000 feet for 24,000 children.

Many of the streets in Greenwich Village are insufficiently lighted.

The pavements need repair badly.

The public comfort stations are inadequate.

Recommendations were made in regard to municipal markets.

Almost simultaneously with the investigation of the Village's shortcomings was carried on an investigation to bring to light the many virtues of Greenwich Village as a residential section at moderate rents. These findings were incorporated in a prettily bound, attractively gotten up and quaintly illustrated pamphlet. The cover of the booklet bears a picture of an old Colonial, ivy-covered house front, with its white door and shining knocker, and these words, "How would you like to open a door like this—Ten Minutes after You 'Punch the Clock.'"

Between the covers are three chapters—the first setting forth the picturesque, artistic and home virtues of the Village; the second is on rents, and the third on accessibility and transportation facilities. Twenty thousand copies of this booklet were distributed to the employees working within walking distance of the Village. Ever since scores have come to us for information and more than one family has found itself happily ensconced in the Village, thanks to this little book.

* * *

The City Beautiful Movement was started in April and was continued through June. In April the Chelsea-Greenwich Activities opened a store on Sullivan Street to sell window boxes at a little less than cost. The boxes, painted green and filled with rich earth and a garden of red geraniums, were sold at 65 cents to the school children who called for them, 70 cents delivered to school children, and 80 cents to other people. Soon many windows in Greenwich Village glowed with red geraniums.

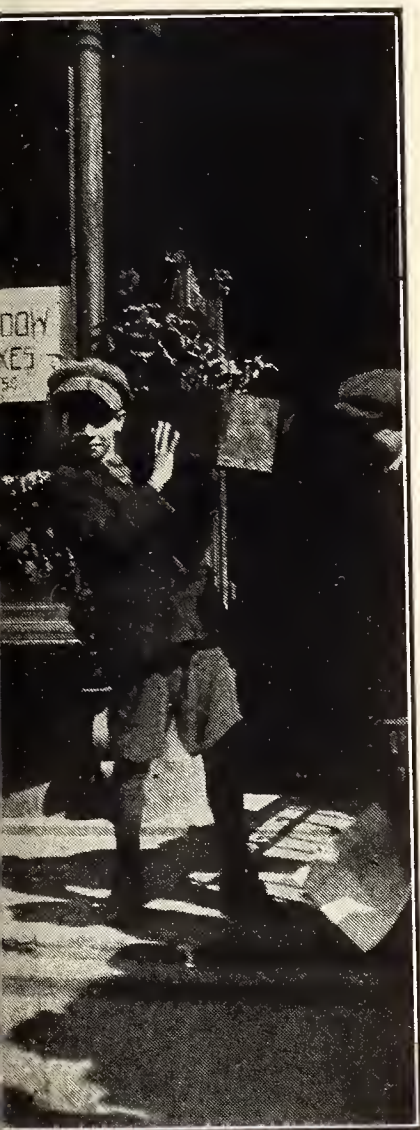
* * *

*Children must play and children, if they live in the city, must play in the streets. Since streets are the only places to play as well as the only places to go up and down—either the children are hurt by the things which go, too swiftly, up and down, or they get into something which seems—because vision and knowledge of play grow distorted if the

walls which surround them are too high—like dreadful and malicious mischief, and they are marched off to the Children's Court. And after that the children themselves believe that there is no such thing as play, and the consequences are, sometimes, disastrous.

The above is the gist of the condition in New York which John Collier has elaborated upon in a report, based upon investigation, called "The City Where Crime is Play," published last winter by the People's In-

* Louise Townsend Nichols, in *New York Evening Post*.



Window-Box Campaign



King Street, 4 P. M.

stitute. Police Commissioner Woods' announcement in August that he would close certain streets to traffic from three to six in the afternoon, and station policemen at each end of the closed street, provided some existing organizations held themselves responsible for the play supervision, was a direct sequence of this report.

The Chelsea-Greenwich Activities, who all this time have been making a fight for more playgrounds for the children of Greenwich Village, eagerly took up the suggestion. By the end of August, King Street between Varick and McDougal, Grove Street, between Bedford and Hudson, and Sheridan Square were established street playgrounds.

As the weeks went by this work assumed larger proportions in the eyes of the Chelsea-Greenwich Activities—proportions beyond that of merely superintending the play on the three streets. A committee was formed to study intensively the various methods of street play administration, to carry on experiment stations in street play; to act as a sort of information and distributing bureau regarding its findings on all matters concerning street play.

While the movement is still young, it has been found most satisfactory to employ paid supervision—a man and a woman for each street.

In our mind's eye we have a picture—New York made a fit place for children to grow in. We see every tenth street or so freed—from the child's point of view—of the monstrous things that too swiftly go up and down so that the city's children, ninety-five per cent. of whom have



no place to play but the street, may pursue that function which is the legitimate way of life to the child—Play. The number of streets we can close to traffic, however, depends upon the number of public-spirited men and women who can lend their aid financially to this work. As the movement progresses, and the children acquire a feeling of identity with the new aspect of play, a natural selection of play leadership from among themselves will undoubtedly be evolved—and then perhaps with the aid of the mothers of the neighborhood, paid supervision will become unnecessary; or even if one supervisor per street is found advisable, he can be selected from among the neighbors themselves.

* * *

The latest work undertaken by the Chelsea-Greenwich Activities of the People's Institute has had its birth but a few weeks ago and is still in its infancy. It is planned to carry on an intensive and minute investigation of the advantages of the lower West Side, as a commercial district. Locations of lofts, factories and office buildings will be inspected and listed. The transportation will be studied carefully from a new angle. The findings of this investigation will be published in a brochure and circulated among the business houses of New York. The aim of the brochure will be to encourage manufacturers and merchants to locate their businesses in the commercial section of Chelsea and Greenwich. No pains will be spared and every effort will be bent to make this book an authority as to the commercial and economic qualifications of the Greenwich and Chelsea sections.

WALLACE BENEDICT,
MARGARET J. LANE.



A Closed Playground Street

Financial Report

PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements—October 1, 1913
to September 30, 1914.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in New York Trust Co	
Residue of sale of building.....	\$527.29
Balance on October 1, 1913:	
People's Music League.....	71.40
General account	549.08
	<hr/>
	\$1,147.77

GENERAL FUND.

General Contributions.

Former Contributors	\$11,251.10
New Contributors	3,884.60
	<hr/>
	15,135.70

Special Contributions.

People's Church	\$559.16
People's Forum	50.00
Social Center Publications.....	370.65
Juvenile Delinquency	250.00
Social Center Bureau	171.75
	<hr/>
	1,401.56

SPECIAL FUNDS.

People's Music League	\$5,367.00
Social Center Committee	4,969.19
Social Center Committee—Dance Fund	404.38
Social Center Committee—P. S. No. 17.....	17.00
Harmony Band Fund—P. S. No. 17.....	258.04
Pageant Fund	1,751.45
Chelsea-Greenwich Activities	7,131.74
National Board of Censorship	2,913.61
New Lighting System—Cooper Union—Clarkson Cowl...	813.00
Decorations—Cooper Union—J. Wanamaker.....
	<hr/>
	23,625.41
Sale of Partitions	50.00
Loans	1,500.00
	<hr/>
	\$42,860.44
Disbursements	40,782.36
	<hr/>
Balance in Mechanics and Metals National Bank.....	\$2,078.08

PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements—October 1, 1913,
to September 30, 1914.

DISBURSEMENTS.

GENERAL FUND.

General Administration.

Salaries	\$21,289.61
Stenography	2,609.27
Postage	466.47
Printing and Stationery	968.63
Rent	2,260.00
Telephone and Telegraph.....	727.68
Supplies and Incidentals.....	1,206.37
	<hr/>
	\$29,528.03
Less reimbursements from Special Funds...	14,131.62
	<hr/>
	\$15,396.41
Amount carried forward	\$15,396.41

Amount brought forward	\$15,396.41	
People's Church	1,637.34	
People's Forum	904.55	
Recreation Fund	500.89	
Lecture Bureau	52.53	
Social Center Publications	359.96	
Juvenile Delinquency Investigation	647.05	
Social Center Bureau	5.04	
Dr. Hegeman—Custom Broker's Charges.....	19.50	
	<hr/>	\$19,523.27

SPECIAL FUNDS.

People's Music League	\$4,438.40	
Social Center Committee	5,049.21	
Social Center Committee—Dance Fund	371.88	
Social Center Committee—P. S. No. 17 Local Ass'n....	17.00	
Harmony Band Fund—P. S. No. 17.....	209.15	
Pageant Fund	1,912.49	
Chelsea-Greenwich Activities	5,856.87	
National Board of Censorship	2,591.09	
New Lighting System—Cooper Union—Clarkson Cowl..	813.00	
Decorations—Cooper Union—John Wanamaker.....	
	<hr/>	21,259.09
Total		<hr/> \$40,782.36

PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE.

Statement of Balances—Year Ending September 30, 1914

	<i>Deficit</i>	<i>Credit</i>
General Fund		\$75.23
People's Music League		1,000.00
Social Center Committee	\$80.02	
Social Center Committee—Dance Fund		32.50
Harmony Band Fund—P. S. No. 17.....		48.89
Pageant Fund	161.04	
Chelsea-Greenwich Activities		1,274.87
National Board of Censorship	112.35	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$353.41	\$2,431.49
Balance	\$2,078.08	.
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$2,431.49	\$2,431.49

PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE.

Contributors—October 1, 1913, to September 30, 1914.

Clarkson Cowl.		
Chelsea-Greenwich Activities	\$4,666.67	
New Lighting System—Cooper Union.....	813.00	
	<hr/>	\$5,479.67
John W. Frothingham.		
People's Music League	\$4,000.00	
Pageant	10.00	
	<hr/>	4,010.00
Sam A. Lewisohn.		
Social Center Committee	\$1,000.00	
Pageant	1,000.00	
Social Center Publications	350.00	
People's Music League	225.00	
Dance Fund	121.00	
	<hr/>	2,696.00
Amount carried forward		<hr/> \$12,185.67

Amount brought forward		\$12,185.67
Andrew Carnegie.		
General Fund		2,500.00
V. Everit Macy.		
General Fund	\$1,000.00	
Social Center Committee	1,418.19	
	<hr/>	2,418.19
Central Mercantile Association.		
Chelsea-Greenwich Activities		2,000.00
Dr. and Mrs. L. Emmett Holt.		
Social Center Committee	\$850.00	
Juvenile Delinquency Fund	250.00	
Social Center Bureau	65.00	
General Fund	10.00	
	<hr/>	1,175.00
John D. Rockefeller.		
General Fund		1,000.00
John D. Rockefeller, Jr.		
Social Center Committee		1,000.00
Mrs. Willard D. Straight.		
General Fund		1,000.00
Lincoln Cromwell.		
General Fund		600.00
Henry deForest Baldwin.		
General Fund		600.00
Adolph Lewisohn.		
General Fund	\$500.00	
Pageant	25.00	
	<hr/>	525.00
John G. Agar.		
General Fund		500.00
George T. Brokaw.		
General Fund		500.00
New York Foundation.		
People's Music League		300.00
Mr. and Mrs. Richard M. Hoe.		
Social Center Committee		300.00
Miss Edith D. Borg.		
General Fund	\$250.00	
Pageant	20.00	
	<hr/>	270.00
Jacob Wertheim.		
Dance Fund		252.58
Miss Elizabeth Frothingham.		
People's Music League		250.00
R. Fulton Cutting.		
General Fund		250.00
Jacob H. Schiff.		
General Fund		250.00
J. P. Warbasse.		
Special Contribution	\$100.00	
General Fund	100.00	
	<hr/>	200.00
Edward S. Harkness.		
General Fund		175.00
Felix M. Warburg.		
General Fund		150.00

GENERAL FUND.

Charles H. Ingersoll	\$105.00	
Frank L. Babbott	100.00	
Miss Elise H. Borg	100.00	
Richard M. Colgate	100.00	
Charles R. Crane	100.00	
	<hr/>	
Amount carried forward	\$505.00	\$28,401.44

Amount brought forward	\$505.00	\$28,401.44
Cleveland H. Dodge	100.00	
Frank H. Dodd	100.00	
Mrs. Edward Foote Dwight	100.00	
Otto M. Eidlitz	100.00	
Lee Ashley Grace	100.00	
Anonymous	100.00	
W. R. Grace & Co.	100.00	
Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness	100.00	
Robert H. Ingersoll	100.00	
George Innes, Jr.	100.00	
Charles J. Liebmann	100.00	
Edward D. Page	100.00	
Ralph Pulitzer	100.00	
Mortimer L. Schiff	100.00	
Fred M. Stein	100.00	
Paul M. Warburg	100.00	
Anonymous	100.00	
	<hr/>	2,205.00

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

People's Music League.

Miss Christine Virginia Baker	\$100.00	
Mrs. John R. MacArthur	100.00	
	<hr/>	200.00

Social Center Committee.

Miss Josephine Paddock	\$100.00	
Lincoln Paddock	100.00	
	<hr/>	200.00

People's Music League.

Mrs. Lincoln Cromwell	\$75.00	
Mrs. Samuel Sachs	75.00	
	<hr/>	150.00
Mrs. Leopold Stern	50.00	
	<hr/>	50.00

Social Center Committee.

Mrs. Edward K. Dunham	\$50.00	
Mrs. Frederic S. Lee	50.00	
Mrs. Charles H. Paddock	50.00	
Miss Ethel Paddock	50.00	
	<hr/>	200.00

GENERAL FUND.

J. M. Gibbons	\$60.00	
	<hr/>	60.00
Edward D. Adams	50.00	
Mrs. John A. BenseL	50.00	
Edwin M. Bulkley	50.00	
Cheney Bros.	50.00	
Miss Grace H. Dodge	50.00	
H. C. Fahnestock	50.00	
Howard Mansfield	50.00	
William Church Osborn	50.00	
Paul J. Sachs	50.00	
Mrs. F. Schroeder	50.00	
Isaac N. Seligman	50.00	
Francis L. Slade	50.00	
Henry R. Towne	50.00	
Carola (and her Brothers)	50.00	
	<hr/>	700.00
Samuel P. Avery	25.00	
Mrs. Jessie Baldwin	25.00	
Mrs. Edward L. Ballard	25.00	
	<hr/>	
Amount carried forward	\$75.00	\$32,166.44

Amount brought forward	\$75.00	\$32,166.44
James M. Beck	25.00	
Blair and Co.	25.00	
Sam J. Bloomingdale	25.00	
George Blumenthal	25.00	
Mrs. Mary E. Bond-Foote	25.00	
Sidney C. Borg	25.00	
Mrs. Edwin M. Bulkley	25.00	
C. A. Coffin	25.00	
William Colgate	25.00	
F. Courtney	25.00	
Miss Elizabeth W. Dodge	25.00	
R. D. Douglas	25.00	
Carroll Dunham	25.00	
Joseph Eastman	25.00	
Mrs. Walter Geer	25.00	
Mrs. Charles W. Harkness	25.00	
Mrs. Sara Hermann	25.00	
Mrs. A. D. Juilliard	25.00	
William Kingsley	25.00	
Gilbert D. Lamb	25.00	
Miss Irene Lewisohn	25.00	
William Lustgarten	25.00	
George McAneny	25.00	
Louis Marshall	25.00	
William Fellows Morgan	25.00	
Oelrichs & Co.	25.00	
R. M. Olyphant	25.00	
Henry S. Oppenheimer	25.00	
Mrs. John E. Parsons	25.00	
Mrs. G. W. Perkins	25.00	
N. T. Pulsifer	25.00	
Sol G. Rosenbaum	25.00	
Mrs. H. L. Satterlee	25.00	
James Speyer	25.00	
Oscar Straus	25.00	
Mrs. Barend Van Gerbig	25.00	
Augustus Watson	25.00	
J. E. Wayland	25.00	
William G. Willcox	25.00	
Mrs. Woerishoeffer	25.00	
		<hr/>
		1,075.00

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

Social Center Bureau.

George W. Alger	\$25.00	
Walter E. Frew	25.00	
		<hr/>
		50.00

People's Music League.

Mrs. Henry Goldman	\$25.00	
Arthur Sachs	25.00	
Harry Sachs	25.00	
		<hr/>
		75.00

GENERAL FUND.

James Douglas	\$20.00	
Miss Lydia F. Emmett	20.00	
Anonymous	20.00	
Frederick Strauss	20.00	
		<hr/>
		80.00
		<hr/>
Mrs. Lewis S. Wolff	\$15.00	
		<hr/>
		15.00
		<hr/>
Amount carried forward		\$33,461.44

Amount brought forward		\$33,461.44
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SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

People's Music League.

Miss May W. White	\$15.00	
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Pageant.

Lord & Taylor	15.00	
	<hr/>	30.00

GENERAL FUND.

Albert deSilver	\$12.50	
Mrs. Albert deSilver	12.50	
	<hr/>	25.00

John Achelis	\$10.00	
Abraham & Straus	10.00	
J. H. Allen	10.00	
F. J. Arend	10.00	
Leo Arnstein	10.00	
Jules S. Bach	10.00	
Dr. L. Bolton Bangs	10.00	
Ashbel H. Barney	10.00	
Mrs. Julius Beer	10.00	
Lucius H. Beers	10.00	
M. W. Benjamin	10.00	
Dr. E. A. Bogue	10.00	
M. I. Borg	10.00	
Hugo Blumenthal	10.00	
R. R. Bowker	10.00	
William Adams Brown	10.00	
Mrs. Arnold W. Brunner	10.00	
Henry L. Calman	10.00	
Carter Macy & Co.	10.00	
Joseph H. Choate	10.00	
Church of the Messiah	10.00	
Mrs. Samuel L. Creutzborg	10.00	
Alfred A. Cook	10.00	
J. Harry Connell	10.00	
Mrs. John J. Corning	10.00	
W. T. Crocker	10.00	
Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting	10.00	
Miles M. Dawson	10.00	
E. J. deCoppet	10.00	
Henry deCoppet	10.00	
Lockwood deForest	10.00	
Mrs. Benjamin Douglas	10.00	
Cornelius duBois	10.00	
Henry J. Eckstein	10.00	
John Frankenheimer	10.00	
H. H. Fries	10.00	
Edwin Goldsmith	10.00	
Jacob Goldsmith	10.00	
Paul Gottheil	10.00	
Miss Eliza R. Greenwood	10.00	
A. C. Gurnee	10.00	
Anson W. Hard	10.00	
T. E. Hardenburgh	10.00	
Paul M. Herzog	10.00	
Selmar Hess	10.00	
Walter Hinchman ...	10.00	
George Iles	10.00	
Samuel Isham	10.00	
Mrs. Walter B. James	10.00	
Rudolph Keppler	10.00	
Jonas Koch	10.00	

Amount carried forward	\$510.00	\$33,516.44
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Amount brought forward	\$510.00	\$33,516.4
Mrs. Samuel Keyser	10.00	
Emil W. Kohn	10.00	
G. Langmann	10.00	
Walter Liebman	10.00	
Mrs. August Lewis	10.00	
Lowell Lincoln	10.00	
Mrs. George deForest Lord	10.00	
Arthur Lorsch	10.00	
Henry Lorsch	10.00	
Chas. W. McAlpin	10.00	
Alfred E. Marling	10.00	
Mrs. Bernard Mayer	10.00	
Mrs. Ferris J. Meigs	10.00	
Eugene Meyers, Jr.	10.00	
Walter E. Meyer	10.00	
William Meyer & Co.	10.00	
M. L. Morgenthau	10.00	
Charles Morningstar & Co.	10.00	
Charles Tiller	10.00	
Miss Caroline L. Morgan	10.00	
E. A. Morrison	10.00	
Acosta Nichols	10.00	
W. H. Nichols	10.00	
George Notman	10.00	
Charles W. Ogden	10.00	
Samuel H. Ordway	10.00	
Mrs. William C. Osborn	10.00	
W. R. Peters	10.00	
Mrs. Wilson Peterson	10.00	
Franklin Pierce	10.00	
Anonymous	10.00	
Albert Plaut	10.00	
Abram S. Post	10.00	
Miss Grace H. Potter	10.00	
C. F. Quincy	10.00	
Edward Robinson	10.00	
Francis Rogers	10.00	
Mrs. John G. Rogers	10.00	
Arthur Sachs	10.00	
Horace A. Saks	10.00	
Miss Helen G. Sahler	10.00	
William Jay Schieffelin	10.00	
A. W. Scholle	10.00	
R. P. F. Schwarzenbach	10.00	
George M. Seligman	10.00	
Lawrence E. Sexton	10.00	
C. S. S.	10.00	
William Shillaber	10.00	
Mrs. H. W. Sibley	10.00	
Mrs. S. Stein	10.00	
Leopold Stern	10.00	
W. R. Stewart	10.00	
Harold P. Stokes	10.00	
Miss Ellen J. Stone	10.00	
Albert Straus	10.00	
Lionel Sutro	10.00	
Seymour Thomas	10.00	
Jonathan Thorne, Jr.	10.00	
A. F. Troescher	10.00	
A. Tuckerman	10.00	
Judge H. G. Ward	10.00	
William Ives Washburn	10.00	
Miss G. Whiting	10.00	
Charles F. Wiebusch	10.00	
Amount carried forward	\$1,150.00	\$33,516.44

Amount brought forward	\$1,150.00	\$33,516.44
Alfred Wilkinson	10.00	
Mrs. Isidor Wormser	10.00	
		1,170.00
<i>Social Center Publications</i>		
H. O. Berg	\$10.00	
		10.00
SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.		
<i>People's Music League.</i>		
Mrs. Ludwig Dreyfuss	\$10.00	
Mrs. William Emerson	10.00	
Hudson Park Social Center	10.00	
Mrs. D. M. Hyman	10.00	
B. Sachs, M.D.	10.00	
		50.00
<i>Pageant Fund.</i>		
Ginn & Co.	\$10.00	
Miss G. R. Henry	10.00	
I. Speyer	10.00	
		30.00
GENERAL FUND.		
Miss Helen E. McDowell	\$7.00	
		7.00
Lyman Abbott	\$5.10	
W. M. Aikman	5.00	
H. C. Andreasen	5.00	
Robert Barbour	5.00	
Mr. and Mrs. A. Beller	5.00	
Henry Bodenheimer	5.00	
Hjalman Boysen	5.00	
George T. Canfield	5.00	
Mrs. Winthrop Chanler	5.00	
Mrs. John J. Chapman	5.00	
Grenville Clark	5.00	
Mrs. Robert G. Clarkson	5.00	
V. C. Daggett	5.00	
W. D. Despard	5.00	
Mrs. Chas. H. Ditson	5.00	
L. F. Dommerich & Co.	5.00	
Mrs. W. B. Dudley	5.00	
Melville Egleston	5.00	
Mrs. Emanuel Einstein	5.00	
G. F. Eisenmann	5.00	
Mrs. Walter Emmerich	5.00	
R. Erbsloh	5.00	
Mansfield Ferry	5.00	
A. Goodman & Son.....	5.00	
E. R. E. Gould	5.00	
Henry Gruber	5.00	
Miss Eleanor Hague	5.00	
Augustus N. Hand	5.00	
Julius Harder	5.00	
Mrs. James M. Hills	5.00	
Mrs. Halstead P. Hodson	5.00	
George H. Hunter	5.00	
William P. Hunter, Jr.....	5.00	
J. T. Ijams	5.00	
Frederick W. Kelsey	5.00	
H. H. Knox	5.00	
Mrs. William M. Leslie	5.00	
Amount carried forward	\$185.10	\$34,783.44

Amount brought forward	\$185.10	\$34,783.44
F. C. Leubuscher	5.00	
Mrs. Adolf Liebmann	5.00	
R. H. Loines	5.00	
Graham Lusk	5.00	
Dr. Walter Mendelson	5.00	
Mrs. Alfred Opdyke	5.00	
W. E. Peck & Co.	5.00	
Frank Pentlarge	5.00	
Mrs. Charles E. H. Phillips	5.00	
Joseph M. Price	5.00	
George C. Riggs	5.00	
Jacob Rossbach	5.00	
Clara Rossin	5.00	
Henry N. Sackett	5.00	
Dr. Reginald Sayre	5.00	
Miss Laura Schnabel	5.00	
E. J. Shriver	5.00	
Franklin Simon	5.00	
Adelbert J. Smith	5.10	
Nelson S. Spencer	5.00	
Louis Stoiler	5.00	
Miss Mary Taber	5.00	
Samuel Thorne, Jr. ..	5.00	
Calvin Tomkins	5.00	
Mrs. Ramsay Turnbull	5.00	
William C. Ver Planck	5.00	
Charles Vezin	5.00	
E. J. Ward	5.00	
Horace White	5.00	
J. M. Whitelaw	5.00	
John A. Willard	5.00	
Miss Susan C. Woodford	5.00	

\$345.20

Social Center Publications.

P. S. Grant	5.00	
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350.20

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

People's Music League.

Miss Grace Buchanan	\$5.00	
Ellwood Hendrick	5.00	
Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin	5.00	
Mrs. Maurice Wertheim	5.00	
C. A. Parsons	5.00	
J. K. Paulding	5.00	
Miss Eugenia R. Raphael	5.00	
Miss Ella Sachs	5.00	
Mrs. Emily E. F. Steel	5.00	
Mrs. Nellie S. Stevenson	5.00	

50.00

Pageant.

Hungarian Society	\$5.00	
Frederick L. Marshall	5.00	

10.00

GENERAL FUND.

Miss Effie Andrews	\$3.00	
Herbert Barber	3.00	
Herman W. Beyer	3.00	
W. K. Brice	3.00	
Herbert Swift Carter	3.00	

Amount carried forward	\$15.00	\$35,193.64
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Amount brought forward	\$15.00	\$35,193.64
F. L. Cranford	3.00	
Julius Henry Cohen	3.00	
Samuel Colman	3.00	
Frederick P. Delafield	3.00	
Howard S. Gans	3.00	
Julius Hermann	3.00	
John J. Hopper	3.00	
Raymond V. Ingersoll	3.00	
Harold Korn	3.00	
R. G. Monroe	3.00	
Fred. R. Seeman	3.00	
A. deYoanna, M.D.	3.00	
		51.00
<i>Social Center Bureau.</i>		
F. A. Acland	\$3.75	
Corporation of the City of Norfolk, Va.	3.00	
Miss H. Blake	3.00	
H. S. Blancher	3.00	
A. R. Morrison	3.00	
		15.75
GENERAL FUND.		
W. M. Wechsler	\$2.50	
		2.50
Isadore Davidoff	\$2.00	
Thomas M. McEwen, Jr.	2.00	
Mrs. Theodore A. Kohn	2.00	
Guy O. Walser	2.00	
		8.00
<i>Social Center Bureau.</i>		
F. B. Towne	\$2.00	
		2.00
SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.		
<i>People's Music League.</i>		
Mrs. Martha J. Friedlander	\$2.00	
<i>Pageant.</i>		
Mrs. J. Aspinwall Hodge	2.00	
N. Y. First Hungarian Literary Society	2.00	
		6.00
GENERAL FUND.		
Mrs. Sarah A. Emerson	\$1.00	
Mrs. William Emerson, Jr.	1.00	
Mrs. John Herriman	1.00	
J. C. P.	1.00	
O. J. Thomen	1.00	
Edward J. Wheeler	1.00	
A. L. Wolborst	1.00	
		7.00
<i>Social Center Bureau.</i>		
Miss Bertha E. Blakely	\$1.00	
Miss Bessie E. Bloom	1.00	
Harry P. Bosson	1.00	
Buffalo Public Library	1.00	
Carnegie Free Library	1.00	
Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh	1.00	
City Library, Manchester	1.00	
Commonwealth of Massachusetts	1.00	
Connecticut State Library	1.00	
Amount carried forward	\$9.00	\$35,285.89

Amount brought forward	\$9.00	\$35,285.89
John Crerar Library	1.00	
Dalton Free Library	1.00	
Des Moines Public Library	1.00	
Miss Irene Earll	1.00	
East Orange Public Library	1.00	
Free Library, Sioux City	1.00	
Free Library, Trenton	1.00	
Miss Parcel Goldberg	1.00	
Hartford Public Library	1.00	
Harvard University	1.00	
Miss Nina B. Johnson	1.00	
D. King	1.00	
Lewis Institute	1.00	
Library, Brown University	1.00	
Louisville Public Library	1.00	
Milwaukee-Downer College	1.00	
Minnesota Public Library	1.00	
Pennsylvania College for Women	1.00	
Public Library, Bristol	1.00	
Public Library, Minneapolis	1.00	
Russell Sage Foundation	1.00	
State Library of Massachusetts	1.00	
State Normal School	1.00	
Miss Ida Sylvester	1.00	
Charles G. Thayer	1.00	
University of Chicago	1.00	
Waltham Public Library	1.00	
Westerly Public Library	1.00	
Yale University Library	1.00	
Cash—No name	1.00	
		39.00

Social Center Publications.

Miss Mary P. Follett	\$1.20	
J. L. Davis	1.00	
Various Items under \$1	3.45	
		5.65

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

Social Center Committee.

E. Yarrish	\$1.00	
		1.00

Pageant.

National Club, Inc., J. Brody.....	\$1.00	
		1.00

Total		<u>\$35,332.54</u>
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MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

GENERAL FUND.

People's Church.

Sale of partitions		\$50.00
Collections		509.16

SPECIAL FUNDS.

Social Center Committee.

<i>Dance Fund.</i>		
Returns, March 26 to May 28, 1914.....		30.80
<i>P. S. No. 17—Local Association.</i>		
Cash		17.00
<i>Harmony Band Fund—P. S. No. 17.</i>		
Balance turned in by Clinton S. Childs.....	\$26.10	
Dance Returns	231.94	
		258.04

Amount carried forward		<u>\$865.00</u>
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Amount brought forward \$865.00

Pageant Fund.

Tickets	\$221.45	
Advertisements	44.00	
Programs	36.04	
Buttons	160.84	
Ribbons	6.80	
Refund20	
Proceeds—Moving Picture Shows.....	107.93	
Tickets, etc., S. Simon	59.19	
		<hr/>
		636.45

Chelsea-Greenwich Activities.

Sale of Window Boxes and Plants	465.07	
		<hr/>
		\$1,966.52

S U M M A R Y .

Contributions	\$35,332.54	
Miscellaneous Receipts	1,966.52	
National Board of Censorship	2,913.61	
Loans	1,500.00	
Balance October 1, 1913	1,147.77	
		<hr/>
		\$42,860.44

THE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE MAINTAINS

1. A People's Church in Cooper Union.
2. An open forum in Cooper Union.
3. The People's Music League.
4. School Pageants.
5. Social Centers in Public School 63 and Public School 17.
6. The Chelsea-Greenwich activities, looking to the improvement of the West Side.
7. Organized promotion of the use of schools for civic and neighborhood purposes, and centers for the life of the community.
8. The National Board of Censorship of Motion Pictures.

The reports and publications of the several Departments may be obtained by writing to the People's Institute, 70-5th Avenue. The reports are for free distribution and the other publications for sale at 10 cents each.

